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The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wedneſday, October 16, 1745.

EDINBURGH, *Oct.* 16.

THE Parliament having ſhamefully ſlurr'd over the Trial of thoſe wretched Men who maſſacred the poor Macdonalds of Glenco, a great Majority of that Parliament not daring to offend their new King, by a thorough Diſquiſition into that Affair, we ſhall go on to publiſh the authentick Hiſtory of that Maſſacre, and introduce the ſame with the Order and Command given by our Dutch Deliverer for that purpoſe.

WILLIAM R.

" *As for Mac-Ian of Glenco, and that Tribe, if they can* " *be well diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the Highlanders*; " *it will be proper for the Vindication of publick Juſtice,* " *to extirpate that Set of Thieves.*"

W. R.

They gave out, that the Deſign of their Coming was to introduce LIBERTY, and depoſe Tyrants: But having gained the Power, they did ſo tyrannize themſelves, that the Reign of former Oppreſſors ſeem'd a GOLDEN-AGE, if compar'd with the Arbitrarineſs and Exaction of theſe pretended DELIVERERS; which made the Sicilians think them more happy who expir'd in Servitude, than thoſe who liv'd to ſee ſuch a diſmal FREEDOM. Plutarch's *Life of* Timoleon.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland, to his Friend at London, who deſir'd a particular Account of the Buſineſs of Glenco.

SIR, *Edinb. April* 20, 1692.

THE Account you deſir'd of that ſtrange and ſurpriſing Maſſacre of Glenco, take as follows;

Mac-jan Macdonald, Laird of Glenco, a Branch of the Macdonalds, one of the greateſt Clans, or Tribes, in the North of Scotland, came with the moſt conſiderable Men of his Clan to Colonel Hill, Governor of Fort William at Inverlochy, ſome few Days before the expiring of the Time for receiving the Indemnity appointed by Proclamation, which, as I take it, was the Firſt of January laſt, intreating he would adminiſter unto him the Oaths which the foreſaid Proclamation required to be taken, that ſo ſubmitting himſelf to the Government, he might have its Protection. The Colonel received him with all Expreſſions of Kindneſs; nevertheleſs ſhifted the adminiſtring the Oaths to him, alledging, that by the Proclamation it did not belong to him, but to the Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Regalities, and Magiſtrates of Burghs, to adminiſter them. Mac-jan complaining, that by this Diſappointment he might be wrong'd, the Time being now near the expiring, and the Weather ſo extreme, and the Ways ſo very bad, that it was not poſſible for him ſo ſoon to reach any Sheriff, &c. got from Colonel Hill, under his Hand, his Protection; and withal he was aſſured, that no Orders from the Government againſt him, ſhould be put in Execution, until he firſt were advertis'd, and had Time allowed him to apply himſelf to King or Council for his own Safety. But the better to make all ſure, (though this might have ſeem'd Security enough for that Time) with all Diſpatch imaginable he poſted to Inverary, the chief Town of Argyleſhire, where he found Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglaſs, Sheriff of that Shire, and craved of him the Benefit of the Indemnity, according to the Proclamation, he being willing to perform all the Conditions required. Sir Colin at firſt ſcrupled to admit him to the Oaths, the Time which the Proclamation did appoint being elapſed by one Day, alledging it would be of no uſe to him then to take them: But Mac-jan repreſented that it was not his Fault, he having come in time enough to Colonel Hill, not doubting but he could have adminiſtred the Oaths to him, and that upon his Refuſal he had made ſuch Haſte to Inverary, that he might have come in time enough, had not the Extremity of the Weather hinder'd him; and even as it was, he was but one Day after the Time appointed; and that it would be very unbecoming the Government to take Advantage of a Man's coming late by one Day, eſpecially when he had done his utmoſt to have come in time. Upon this, and his threatening to proteſt againſt the Sheriff, for the Severity of this Uſage, he adminiſtred to him and his Attendants the Oaths, Mac-jan depending upon the Indemnity granted to thoſe who ſhould take them; and having ſo done, he went home, and lived quietly and peaceably under the Government, till the Day of his Death.

In January laſt, a Party of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment came to that Country; the Deſign of their coming was then ſuſpected to be, to take Courſe with thoſe who ſhould ſtand out, and not ſubmit, and take the Oaths. The Garriſon of Inverlochy being thronged, and Glenco being commodious for quartering, as being near that Garriſon, thoſe Soldiers were ſent thither to quarter; they pretended they came to exact Arrears of Ceſs and Hearth-money, (a Tax never known in Scotland, until laid on by the Parliament 1690, after the Parliament of England had eaſed themſelves of it.) E're they entred Glenco, that Laird, or his Sons, came out to meet them, and asked them if they came as Friends, or as Enemies? The Officers anſwered, as Friends; and gave their Parole of Honour, that they would do neither him, nor his Concerns any Harm; upon which he welcomed them, promiſing them the beſt Entertainment the Place could afford. This he really performed, as all the Soldiers confeſs. He and they lived together in mutual Kindneſs and Friendſhip fifteen Days, or thereabouts;

ſo far was he from fearing any Hurt from them. And the very laſt Day of his Life he ſpent in keeping Company with the Commander of that Party, Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, playing at Cards with him till ſix or ſeven at Night, and at their Parting mutual Proteſtations of Kindneſs were renewed. Some time that very Day, but whether before, or after Parting, I know not, Captain Campbell had theſe Orders ſent him from Major Duncanſon, a Copy whereof I here ſend you.

Ballachylis, Feb. 12. 1692.

SIR,

YOU are hereby ordered to fall upon the Rebels, the Macdonalds of Glenco, and put all to the Sword under ſeventy. You are to have eſpecial Care, that the old Fox and his Sons do upon no Account eſcape your Hands. You are to ſecure all the Avenues, that no Man eſcape. This you are to put in Execution at five o'Clock in the Morning preciſely, and by that time, or very ſhortly after it, I will ſtrive to be at you with a ſtronger Party; if I do not come to you at five, you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the King's ſpecial Command, for the Good and Safety of the Country, that theſe Miſcreants may be cut off, Root and Branch. See that this be put in Execution, without Feud or Favour, elſe you may expect to be treated, as not true to the King or Government, nor a Man fit to carry a Commiſſion in the King's Service. Expecting you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love yourſelf, I ſubſcribe theſe with my Hand,

Robert Duncanſon.

For their Majeſties Service, to Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon.

Duncanſon had received Orders from Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, which were as follows,

Ballachylis, Feb. 12. 1692.

SIR,

PER ſecond to the Commander in chief, and my Colonel's Orders to me, for putting in Execution the Service commanded againſt the Rebels in Glenco, wherein you, with the Party of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment under your Command are to be concerned: You are therefore forthwith to order your Affairs ſo, as that the ſeveral Poſts already aſſigned by you, be by you and your ſeveral Detachments fallen in Action with, preciſely by five o'Clock To-morrow Morning, being Saturday; at which time I will endeavour the ſame with thoſe appointed from this Regiment for the other Places. It will be moſt neceſſary you ſecure thoſe Avenues on the South ſide, that the old Fox, nor none of his Cubs get away. The Orders are, that none be ſpared from ſeventy of the Sword, nor the Government troubled with Priſoners. This is all until I ſee you. From

Your humble Servant.

James Hamilton.

Pleaſe to order a Guard to ſecure the Ferry, and the Boats there; and the Boats muſt be all on this Side the Ferry, after your Men are over.

For their Majeſties Service, for Major Robert Duncanſon of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment.

THE Soldiers being diſpoſed five or three in a Houſe, according to the Number of the Family they were to aſſaſſinate, had their Orders given them ſecretly. They had been all received as Friends by thoſe poor People, who intending no Evil themſelves, little ſuſpected that their Gueſts were deſigned to be their Murderers. At five o'Clock in the Morning they began their bloody Work, ſurprized and butchered thirty eight Perſons, who had kindly received them under their Roofs. Mac-jan himſelf was murdered, and is much bemoaned; he was a ſtately well favoured Man, and of good Courage and Senſe: As alſo the Laird Archintrikin, a Gentleman of more than ordinary Judgment and Underſtanding, who had ſubmitted to the Government, and had Col. Hill's Protection in his Pocket, which he had got three Months before. I cannot without Horror repreſent how that a Boy about eight Years of Age was murdered; he ſeeing what was done to others in the Houſe with him, in a terrible Fright run out of the Houſe, and eſpying Capt. Campbell, graſped him about the Legs, crying for Mercy, and offering to be his Servant all his Life. I am informed Capt. Campbell inclined to ſpare him; but one Drummond, an Officer, barbarouſly run his Dagger through him, whereof he died immediately. The Rehearſal of ſeveral Particulars and Circumſtances of this tragical Story, makes it appear moſt doleful; as that Mac-jan was killed as he was drawing on his Breeches, ſtanding before his Bed, and giving Orders to his Servants for the good Entertainment of thoſe who murdered him; while he was ſpeaking the Words, he was ſhot through the Head, and fell dead in his Lady's Arms, who through the Grief of this and other bad Uſages ſhe met with, died the next Day. It is not to be omitted, that moſt of thoſe poor People were killed when they were aſleep, and none was allowed to pray to God for Mercy. Providence ordered it ſo, that that Night was moſt boiſterous; ſo as a Party of four hundred Men, who ſhould have come to the other End of the Glen, and begun the like Work there at the ſame Hour, (intending that the poor Inhabitants ſhould be encloſed, and none of them eſcape) could not march that length, until it was nine o'Clock, and this afforded to many an Opportunity of eſcaping, and none were killed but thoſe in whoſe Houſes Campbell and Glenlyon's Men were quartered, otherwiſe all the Males under ſeventy Years of Age, to the Number of two hundred had been cut off, for that was the Order; and it might have been eaſily executed, eſpecially conſidering that the Inhabitants had no Arms at that Time; for upon the firſt hearing that the Soldiers were coming to the Glen, they had conveyed them all out of the Way: For though they relied on the Promiſes which were made them for their Safety; yet they thought it not improbable that they might be diſarmed. I know not whether to impute it to Difficulty in diſtinguiſhing the Difference of a few Years, or to the Fury of the Soldiers, who being once glutted with Blood, ſtand at nothing, that even ſome above 70 Years of Age were deſtroyed. They ſet all the Houſes on Fire, drove off all the Cattle to the Garriſon of Inverlochy, viz. 900 Cows, 200 Horſes, and a great many Sheep and Goats, and there they were divided amongſt the Officers. And how diſmal may you imagine the Caſe of the poor Women and Children was then! It was lamentable paſt Expreſſion; their Husbands and Fathers and near Relations were forced to flee for

their Lives; they themſelves almoſt ſtript, and nothing left them, and their Houſes being burnt, and not one Houſe nearer than ſix Miles; and to get thither, they were to paſs over Mountains and Wreaths of Snow, in a vehement Storm, wherein the greateſt Part of them periſhed through Hunger and Cold. It fills me with Horror to think of poor ſtript Children and Women, ſome with Child, and ſome giving Suck, wreſtling againſt a Storm, in Mountains and Heaps of Snow, and at length to be overcome, and give over, and fall down and dy miſerably.

You ſee in Hamilton's Order to Duncanſon, there's a ſpecial Caution, "That the Old Fox nor none of his "Cubs ſhould eſcape;" and in Duncanſon's Order to Capt. Campbell of Glenlyon, "That the Old Fox nor "none of his Sons eſcape." But notwithſtanding all this wicked Caution, it pleaſed God that the two young Gentlemen, Mac-jan's Sons eſcaped. For it happened that the younger of theſe Gentlemen truſted little to the fair Promiſes of Campbell, and had a more watchful Eye over him than his Father or Brother, who ſuffered themſelves by his reiterated Oaths to be deluded into a Belief of his Integrity: He having a ſtrong Impreſſion on his Spirit, that ſome miſchievous Deſign was hidden under Campbell's ſpecious Pretences, it made him, after the reſt were in Bed, remain in a retired Corner, where he had an advantageous Proſpect into their Guard. About Midnight, perceiving ſeveral Soldiers to enter it, this encreaſed his Jealouſy; ſo he went and communicated his Fears to his Brother, who could not for a long Time be perſuaded there was any bad Deſign againſt them, and aſſerted, That what he had ſeen was not a doubling their Guards in order to any ill Deſign, but that being in a ſtrange Place, and at a Diſtance from the Garriſon, they were to ſend out Sentinels from the Guard, and becauſe of the Extremity of the Weather, relieved them often, and that the Men he ſaw could be no more than theſe. Yet he perſiſting to ſay, That they were not ſo ſecure but that it was fit to acquaint their Father with what he had ſeen; He prevailed with his Brother to riſe, and go with him to his Father, who lay in a Room contiguous to that they were in. Though what the younger Son alledged made no great Impreſſion on his Father, yet he allowed his Sons to try what they could diſcover. They well knowing all skulking Places there, went and hid themſelves near to a Sentinel's Poſt, where, inſtead of one, they diſcovered eight or ten Men; this made them more inquiſitive, ſo they crept as near as they could without being diſcovered, ſo near that they could hear one ſay to his Fellows, "That he liked not this Work, and that "had he known of it, he would have been very unwil-"ling to have come there; but that none, except their "Commanders knew of it till within a Quarter of an "Hour." The Soldier added, That he was willing to fight againſt the Men of the Glen, but it was baſe to murder them. But to all this was anſwered, "All the "Blame be on ſuch as gave the Orders; we are free, be-"ing bound to obey our Officers." Upon hearing of theſe Words, the young Gentlemen retired as quickly and as quietly as they could towards the Houſe, to inform their Father of what they had heard; but as they came nigh to it, they perceived it ſurrounded, and heard Guns diſcharged, and the People ſhrieking; whereupon, being unarmed, and totally unable to reſcue their Father, they preſerved their own Lives, in Hopes yet to ſerve their King and Country, and ſee Juſtice done upon thoſe Hell-hounds, treacherous Murderers, the Shame of their Country, and Diſgrace of Mankind.

I muſt not forget to tell you, That there were two of theſe Officers who had given their Parole of Honour to Mac-jan; who refuſed to be concerned in that brutal Tragedy, for which they were ſent Priſoners to Glaſgow, where if they remain not ſtill, I am ſure they were ſome Weeks ago.

Thus, Sir, in Obedience to your Commands, I have ſent you ſuch Account as I could get of that monſtrous and moſt inhumane Maſſacre of the Laird of Glenco, and others of his Clan. You deſire ſome Proofs of the Truth of this Story; for you ſay there are many in England, who cannot believe ſuch a Thing could be done, and publick Juſtice not executed upon the Ruffians: For they take it for granted, that no ſuch Order could be given by the Government; and you ſay, they will never believe it without a downright Demonſtration. Sir, As to the Government, I will not meddle with it; or whether theſe Officers who murder'd Glenco, had ſuch Orders as they pretended from the Government; the Government knows that beſt, and how to vindicate their own Honour, and puniſh the Murderers, who pretended their Authority, and ſtill ſtand upon it. But as to the Matter of Fact, of the Murder of Glenco, you may depend upon it as certain and undeniable. It would be thought as ſtrange a Thing in Scotland for any Man to doubt of it, as of the Death of my Lord Dundee; or with you, that the Duke of Monmouth loſt his Head. But to put you out of all Doubt, you will e're long have my Lord Argyle's Regiment with you in London, and there you may ſpeak with Glenlyon himſelf, with Drummond, and the reſt of the Actors in that diſmal Tragedy: And on my Life there is never a one of them will deny it to you; for they know it is notoriouſly known all over Scotland, and it is an Admiration to us that there ſhould be any one in England who makes the leaſt Doubt of it. Nay, Glenlyon is ſo far from denying it, that he brags of it, and juſtifies the Action publickly: He ſaid in the Royal Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, 'That he would do it again; nay, that 'he would ſtab any Man in Scotland or in England, 'without asking the Cauſe, if the KING gave him OR-'DERS, and that it was every good Subject's Duty ſo 'to do.' And I am credibly informed, that Glenlyon, and the reſt of them, have addreſſed themſelves to the COUNCIL for a Reward for their good Service, in deſtroying Glenco, purſuant to their ORDERS.

There is enough of this mournful Subject; if what I have ſaid ſatisfy you not, you may have what farther Proof, and in what Manner you pleaſe to ask it.

SIR,

Your humble Servant, &c.

[*To be continued.*]

Monday laſt Monſeigneur du BOYER, a French Perſon of Quality, arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouſe with Diſpatches from the Court of Verſailles. He has brought with him a great Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, Money, &c.

That Day 13 Barrels of Gun Powder, 3 of them containing each 100 Wt. alſo ſeveral Firelocks, Swords, Pickes, &c. were found concealed in a Houſe of this City, and carried down to the Prince's Park of Artillery.

The ſame Night the very Villain James Ratcliff, who has ſpent his whole Life in pilfering and robbing, and has broke Priſon 20 ſeveral Times, particularly, twice while he was under Sentence of Death in this City, was apprehended in the Graſsmarket, and committed Yeſternight to the Thief's Hold. He had gone about the Country ſince he laſt got out of Jail, and at the Head of a Gang of Villains in Highland and Lowland Dreſs, with white Cockades, impoſed upon and robbed honeſt People.

Yeſternight the Rt. Hon. Lord LEWIS GORDON, third Son of the deceaſt Alexander Duke of Gordon, came and kiſſed the Prince's Hand, and joined his Royal Highneſs's Standard. His Lordſhip was ſome time an Officer in the Navy. The Court which was very numerous and ſplendid, ſeemed in great Joy on this Occaſion, as ſeveral Gentlemen not only of the Name of Gordon, but many others in the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff and Murray, who had declined joining the Prince's Standard, unleſs ſome one or other of the Sons of the Illuſtrious Houſe of Gordon was to head them, will now readily come up and join the Army.

The Hon. James-Francis-Edward Drummond, Maſter of Strathallan, has joined the Prince's Army: And Yeſternight about 300 Men, raiſed in the Country of Balquhidder, &c. came to the Camp, in order to complete his Grace the Duke of Perth's Regiment.

Yeſternight John Hall, Thomas White and William Hodge, Inhabitants of Leith, were brought up and committed to the City Jail, by Warrant of the Right Hon. Lieutenant General Lord George Murray, having been apprehended in breaking open Houſes and Cellars in Leith. As neither of theſe People had any Concern in the Army, the making ſome more proper Examples will certainly deter others from committing ſuch Practices, and at the ſame time remove the Imputations caſt upon the Army.

Robert Monro, who had ſerved the Lord Minto for ſome time, and was lately a Serjeant in Capt. John Stuart's Company in the Earl of Loudon's Regiment, but deſerted, and carried with him moſt of the ſaid Company, came lately into this Country, and tho' he joined no Corps, nor at all belonged to the Prince's Army, yet called himſelf a Captain, and headed a Company of Villains in Highland Dreſs and white Cockades, who had the Impudence to grant Protections, &c. and at the ſame time robbed the poor People who had been ſo unhappy as to accept of the ſame, was Yeſterday tried by a Court Martial, and after a very clear and evident Proof, was ſentenced to be carried out and ſhot to death directly. But his Royal Highneſs was graciouſly pleaſed to reprieve him till this Day at 2 Afternoon, that he might have ſome time to ſet his Houſe in Order.

The following Proclamation has been publiſhed.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, *&c. Regent of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland, *with the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

WHEREAS We are informed, that ſeveral conſiderable Sums are now remaining, not only in the Hands of the late and preſent Receivers and Collectors of the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe in Scotland, but alſo in the Hands of the ſeveral late and preſent Receivers, Chamberlains and Collectors of His Majeſty's Land Rents and Caſualties; and that there are alſo conſiderable Ballances, now remaining in Arrear, in the Hands of the ſeveral Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and Baillies of Bailliaries and Regalities; as alſo conſiderable Arrears now due and reſting to His Majeſty by ſeveral of his Vaſſals, Feuars, Royal Boroughs, and others; and We being reſolved to levy the ſeveral Sums ſo due, and in Arrear to His Majeſty, with as little Expence and Charges as poſſible to His Majeſty's Lieges: THESE are therefore, in His Majeſty's Name and Authority, requiring and commanding all and every the Receivers, Collectors, Chamberlains, Vaſſals, and others aforeſaid, forthwith to tranſmit to Our Secretary's Office at Holy-rood-houſe, juſt and true Accompts of their reſpective Intromiſſions, or Arrears, now remaining in their Hands; and that they immediately thereafter pay, or cauſe the ſame to be paid, to John Murray of Broughton, Eſq; Our Secretary, whoſe Receipt We hereby declare to be a ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge to all Perſons concerned: Hereby certifying all ſuch as ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay in the ſeveral Sums due by them reſpectively, that they will be treated as Rebels to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government. And for the Encouragement of all ſuch Receivers, Collectors, Chamberlains, Feuars, and others aforeſaid, readily and chearfully to pay up their reſpective Ballances or Arrears, an Abatement at the Rate of Ten per Cent. ſhall be allowed them, on payment of their reſpective Sums in Gold or Silver; and ſhall be likewiſe exeem'd, freed and relieved of the ordinary Fees payable in Exchequer, at fitting their Accompts, or clearing their Æques. Excepting herefrom all ſuch of His Majeſty's loving Subjects, as already have, or ſhall within the Space of Twenty Days after the Publication hereof, repair to His Majeſty's Royal Standard, in order to join themſelves in Our Service; Hereby promiſing, in His Majeſty's Name, That the ſeveral Feu and other Duties, payable by ſuch, ſhall be fully diſcharged, without payment of any Fee or Reward whatſoever. And We ordain theſe Preſents to be publiſhed at the Market-Croſs of Edinburgh, that none may pretend Ignorance. Given at His Majeſty's Palace of Holy-rood-houſe, the 15th Day of October 1745.

By His Highneſs's Command.
J. MURRAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt now come home, and to be ſold by WILLIAM CHALMERS, at his Shop at the Head of the Comgate, Edinburgh,

A Parcel of fine juicy Lisbon LIMONS and China ORANGES, Brandy, Rum and Aquavitæ, Zery, Claret and White Wine Vinegar, fine Virgin Honey, Raiſins, Curren, Pruns, &c. Caſtile Soap, Sugar Liquoriſh, Hops, Sugars, Cheſhire Cheeſe, and other Grocery Wares, either in Wholeſale or Retail, and all at reaſonable Rates.

N. B. There is alſo a Part of the ſaid Cargo of Limons to be ſold by David Sibbald Shipmaſter in Kinghorn, and at Michael Balfour's Merchant in Kirkaldy, in Wholeſale or Retail.